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CHINESE HIGHER INSTITUTIONS ENROLL 70,000 NEW STUDENTS IN 1953

Jen-min Chiao-yu
Peiping, Aug 1953

To assure a supply of cadres for the program of national construction, higher institutions throughout China enrolled 70,000 new students this year. Student enrollment by courses is as follows:

<u>Course</u>	<u>No of Students</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Engineering	29,600	42.3
Education	18,300	26.1
Hygiene	7,200	10.3
Science	4,500	6.4
Agriculture and forestry	3,200	4.6
Literature	3,000	4.3
Economics and finance	2,000	2.9
Physical education	800	1.1
Politics	1,100*	1.6
Arts	300	0.4
Total	70,000	100

* Includes 100 students in course on foreign affairs

In 1953, there were more than 34,000 graduates from higher institutions, an increase of more than 5,800 over 1952.

The graduates will take part in basic construction activities in metallurgical, fuel, electric power, and machine plants, and in various mines. Some graduates will join geological explorations. This summer, over 40 percent of the graduates from higher institutions will be assigned to work in industry, communications, agriculture, forestry, water conservation, and finance.

TO MEET DEMANDS ARISING FROM THE EXPANDING DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND THE NEED FOR SPECIALIZED PERSONNEL, 18 PERCENT OF THE GRADUATES FROM COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WILL BE ASSIGNED TO UNIVERSITIES AS ASSISTANT TEACHERS AND RESEARCH STUDENTS, AND TO THE VARIOUS RESEARCH OFFICES OF THE ACADEMIA SINICA AS RESEARCHERS. ABOUT 10 PERCENT OF THE GRADUATES WILL TEACH IN MIDDLE SCHOOLS. OTHER GRADUATES WILL JOIN VARIOUS GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, ORGANIZATIONS, HOSPITALS, AND LOCAL STATE-OPERATED AND PRIVATELY OPERATED ENTERPRISES.

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